



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 19, 1909.

ORGANIZED LABOR PAYS HOMAGE TO LINCOLN.

REPORT ON GERMAN CONDITIONS.

THE UNION GOOD FOR THE SAILORS.

AN IDEAL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

LEGISLATION OF A HELPFUL NATURE.

Union Men!

See that the Custom Tailors' Label is on your made to order suit.



Our firm was the first to introduce it to the Union Men of this city over 5 years ago.

Our Reduction

of 15 per cent on all winter suitings will continue during this month.

Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

Seventh and Market Streets

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Men's Underwear in Various Styles and Prices

We mention only a few items here from a great stock

Men's Wool Underwear, \$1 Garment—Natural gray wool undershirts and drawers; light and heavy weight; very soft finish; will not shrink; well made; all sizes.

Men's Fine Wool Underwear, \$1.50 Garment—Australian wool undershirts and drawers; natural gray and camel's hair color; velvet finish; non-shrinkable; all sizes.

Men's \$1 Wool Underwear, 65c Garment—Broken line of salmon pink wool undershirts and drawers; good year round weight; well made; almost all sizes.

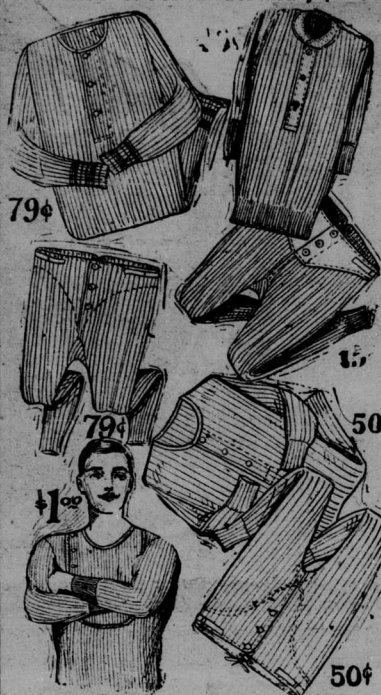
Men's Underwear, 50c Garment—Jersey ribbed, form-fitting undershirts and drawers; salmon pink color; good year round weight; fleecy inside finish, making a very comfortable garment to wear; nicely finished; all sizes.

Men's \$1 Underwear, 65c Garment—"Seconds" of regular \$1 Jersey ribbed cotton undershirts and drawers; ecru color; medium heavy weight; nicely finished; all sizes. An exceptional bargain.

Men's \$1 Fleece-lined Underwear, 79c Garment—Heavy, flat weave cotton back, with white wool inside fleece; well made; a very comfortable garment to wear; all sizes.

Men's Scotch Wool Underwear, \$2 Garment—Medium and heavy weight Scotch wool undershirts and drawers; in regular sizes.

Men's Underwear, 75c Garment—Light weight cotton and wool mixed undershirts and drawers; non-shrinkable; well made; very soft finish; all sizes.



979 to 987
Market St.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

25 to 33
Sixth St.



PRACTICAL PRINTING

WE PRINT
THE LABOR
CLARION

Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

Walter N. Brunt Co.

391 Jessie St., at Fifth

PHONE KEARNY 1966 OPPOSITE U. S. MINT



PRICES RIGHT PROMPT DELIVERY



\$20 is \$19 and 100 Cents

at Newman's—place to buy furniture, Carpets, Stoves

¶ A \$20 gold piece represents just \$19 and 100 cents' purchasing power at Newman's—no matter if you pay spot cash or open a credit account. ¶ If You are going to furnish a home, your interest demands that you buy where you can secure the greatest values, whether you buy for cash or credit. ¶ At Newman's, both value and price are always the same every day in the month, every month in the year. ¶ YOU HOME-MAKERS SHOULD KNOW MORE ABOUT NEWMAN'S DISTINCTIVE PLAN.

Latest Models in
Women's Suits.

New Styles in Men's Wear

Newman's

BUY NOW-PAY LATER

The Big Installment House—Cor. Mission and 18th

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1909.

No. 1

REPORT ON GERMAN CONDITIONS.

BY H. WEINSTOCK.

Germany in the past two or more decades has made tremendous industrial strides.

By virtue of the splendid training the German workman receives in his elementary and technical schools, to say nothing of the discipline he undergoes in his three years' compulsory army service, his standard of efficiency has been materially raised, and he makes a far more capable and intelligent workman than did his father or his grandfather.

While the average earnings of the German workman are not more than half the earnings of the wage earner in the United States, there is a marked absence of extreme poverty. There are no slums to be found in the cities of Germany. Nor are there to be found city districts where are to be seen the so-called "submerged tenth." Even the poorest quarters of the German cities are kept scrupulously clean, the tenements outwardly present an attractive appearance, and inwardly, as a rule, will bear searchlight inspection.

In consequence of the efficiency of the German municipal officials and the absence of municipal graft, Germany has the best-governed and the best-kept cities in the world.

There are yet other reasons why, despite the fact that the average earnings of the unskilled workman do not exceed \$5.50 per week and the skilled workman \$7.00 per week the year round, that he can, as a rule, keep a savings bank account.

A German workman occupies for himself and family but one room and kitchen, for which he pays a rental of about \$6.00 a month, which is less than half the rental paid, as a rule, by the workman in our American cities. His wife is often a breadwinner, and if his children are over fourteen, they likewise as breadwinners add to the family income. In addition to all this, the paternal form of government exercised by Germany makes provision for the care of the wage earner and his family in the event of sickness, permanent infirmity, accident or old age.

PROVISION FOR THE AGED, SICK AND INJURED.

Perhaps the greatest of all the great achievements of Bismarck was the founding of the sick, the accident and the old-age pension funds which he initiated. One reason why so few beggars are to be seen in Germany is because the sick and the old are well cared for. And this is done in a way not to destroy the self respect of the man. He is in no way pauperized by being given what may be termed uncharitable charity. He himself must contribute in the days of his health and strength to the creation of a fund that in the days of sickness and old age will place him beyond the need of charity, and insure him the best kind of medical treatment for his physical troubles and a roof over his head when his days of physical usefulness are over. All this is accomplished at so trifling a tax upon him that he scarcely feels it. The lowest paid wage earner contributes to this fund less than two cents a week and the highest paid wage earner pays a little less than five cents a week. Equivalent amounts are also paid into the fund by the employers as their contribution to the sick and pension fund for employees.

These trifling payments afford an annual income for the city of Berlin alone, to say nothing of the rest of the empire, of \$2,500,000, not including a further income of about \$500,000 interest on the reserve fund of \$18,500,000 which has been accumulated since its creation. The reserve sick and pension fund for Germany as a whole is over \$375,000,000.

(Continued on Page 6)

Organized Labor Pays Homage to Abraham Lincoln

Last Friday evening the trade unionists of San Francisco paid their tribute to the memory of the great American—Abraham Lincoln. The Building Trades Temple auditorium was decorated with the stars and stripes. Tri-colored lights and bunting were used to complete the general effect of displaying the national colors. A band played patriotic airs. The hall was crowded. The one theme was the life of Lincoln in its relation to present-day problems.

President J. A. Kelly of the Labor Council was chairman of the evening. In his introductory remarks he said: "When a man's life work is completed, it is then that the value of his work is fully appreciated; for that reason we are here tonight to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who labored for the interests of the people and for the interests of the people sacrificed his life. I hope that those who are about to assume control of this government will emulate his example."

Cleveland L. Dam, attorney for the State Building Trades Council, gave an account of the life of the martyred President. He spoke of the beauty of Lincoln's character, of his tenderness and his love for the common people. He said that Lincoln was of the people and that his precepts and example appeal to the people of the laboring classes today because he stood for freedom and liberty and the union; that a "house divided against itself must fall."

P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, referred to Abraham Lincoln as a great organizer, that he believed the majority of the people should rule, and if living today would be fighting side by side with Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell.

Attorney Austin Lewis said in part:

"Today we talk of a dead man who is immortal. It is to the glory of America that she should have been allowed to produce such a man as Lincoln. His great human heart beat for the sorrows and troubles of the common people. It was that which made him great. His niche in history is secure; he is our dead big brother."

Judge James G. Maguire, the last speaker of the evening, said:

"I shall deal with the principles for which Lincoln stood, and the devotion to which, throughout his career, stamps him the typical American. His principles were fixed and definite. His greatness can be traced to the consistency of the principles for which he struggled. The united north and south stand for those principles today. I believe that no man can accomplish much for his fellow men unless he has first determined what principles of equality, freedom and justice are most likely to develop the best there is in men.

"Lincoln thought that matter out, and I believe that those principles which he advocated will be best for mankind and will restore the glory of American citizenship, if properly applied. He was a firm believer in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Lincoln was the avowed follower of the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, the greatest political philosopher of modern times. He believed in individuals, and the right of each individual to carve out his destiny and rise to heights of fame."

THE UNION GOOD FOR THE SAILORS.

BY ANDREW FURUSETH

It is now eighteen years since the old Coast Seamen's Union sent three delegates, Frank Waterhouse, Edward Crangle (both are now dead), and myself, to Glasgow, Scotland, as delegates to the first international convention of organized seamen. The British Seamen's Union was then a strong organization with more than 50,000 members and over \$300,000 in the treasury. But there were radical defects in its principles and ways of transacting business. For instance there was a graduated scale for the initiation fee. Any foreign seaman wishing to join the British union who had not sailed on a British vessel was obliged to pay an initiation fee of \$100; if he had sailed for one year on British vessels it was reduced to \$75, two years, \$50, three years, \$25, and only after four years' service in British ships was he admitted in the union on an equal basis with the native of Great Britain. This rule, of course, simply put a premium upon non-unionism, and its results had much to do with the decline of that once powerful organization. The American delegates made a motion that any one who had an honest discharge, showing him to be either a sailor, fireman or cook, should be admitted into the union regardless of nationality the same as British-born seamen. This motion was declared out of order by the chair and when we appealed to the convention the chair was sustained. Then we left the convention hall stating our belief that the conference was not international in its scope and that we declined to participate in any further deliberation by organized seamen who did not believe that all men were equal. Later the convention offered to send me to Norway to organize the seamen of that country, but I refused to go for the reason already given.

We found among the delegates to the convention boarding masters and others not bona-fide seamen, and I think this had a great deal to do with the disruption of their union, for when a trade union can not select competent men from actual bona-fide workers at the craft to represent it, it is a sign that outside influences control and determine what shall be done by the union. Not long after we had returned to America the British Shipping Federation was formed by the shipowners and the British Seamen's Union went down to defeat after a bitter struggle (1) because the owners were able to import shiploads of seamen from other European countries, all nationalities were then good enough for British ships; (2) because the members could not learn to conduct their union affairs without constantly flying at each other's throat, and (3) because the members did not believe in the equality of men and did not practice common honesty with each other. The Shipping Federation bought up a few disgruntled officers and members here and there, promising them everything and assuring them that wages would not be lowered by the federation. But in less than a year wages came down to \$14, then to \$12.50, and even to \$11.

During the years that followed British seamen deteriorated and became fewer and fewer every year until about two years ago the few loyal men, notably Havelock Wilson, who have held the remnants of the once powerful union together, convinced a few far-seeing statesmen that a serious condition confronted Great Britain if something were not done to improve the condition of the personnel of the merchant marine. Lascars, Chinese and Japanese were even then displacing the Greeks, Turks, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese who had to a

large extent displaced the British seamen. So Parliament finally took notice and amended the law for the benefit of the British seamen.

The British scale of provisions for seamen, as amended, is the best in the world today. Cooks must have a certificate showing that they are competent, and last but not least, everyone shipping in a British vessel must, unless he be a subject of the empire, be able to understand the English language and able seamen must have had three years' experience on deck. As a result of this legislation the personnel of the British merchant marine has already improved and with the watchful care of the rejuvenated British Seamen's Union, which has made rapid strides lately, still better improvements will be made in the future. Now, there was no good reason why the British seamen should sail for all these years at such low wages; if we should ever attempt to play the game here as it was played by the British seamen eighteen years ago, we would surely get the same results. Hence, we should always endeavor to conduct our union affairs by leaving out all our personal likes or dislikes, spite or malice. We can not build a house on rotten brick, nor a strong union out of men who are not honest and who have no faith in each other.

But even in the improvement of the British seamen's condition, in which we rejoice, there lies danger to the seamen of America. The most undesirable foreign element, those who can not understand the English language, have been driven from British ships and are now coming to our Atlantic coast and we have to look out for them or they will bring to naught all our efforts to organize the Atlantic Coast.

The question is often asked here on the Pacific Coast why, after all the money we have spent, is not the Atlantic Coast better organized? Well, in the first place, conditions on the Atlantic Coast are entirely different from the Pacific Coast. There are many more ports on the Atlantic and the amount of shipping is so much greater that no fair comparison can be made with the Pacific Coast. Large numbers of seamen from the ships of all nations leave their vessels in Atlantic Coast ports at all times of the year hoping to find employment ashore. A majority drift back toward the beach looking for a ship, and our organizers have a difficult problem before them. Most of the Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians and Greeks cannot understand English; in fact, there are American coasting vessels today that must have an interpreter to transmit orders from the officers. Then there is a fierce racial hatred among the non-union men on the Atlantic; all think themselves a little better than others and this in itself is a great obstacle to organization. Still, we must continue to organize the Atlantic Coast if for no other reason than a purely selfish one.

The shipowner on the Pacific does not hesitate (as has been seen) to import a few carloads full of non-union seamen from the east whenever a strike or lockout is in force. No one else is as much interested in having the Atlantic Coast organized as we are. Many of the men sailing on the Atlantic have lost hope long ago—they have no faith in each other and do not care whether they receive a few dollars more per month or not. It is human to lose hope and faith. Right here on the Pacific we have men, and pretty good union men, too, who say: "We have organized the Pacific Coast fairly well but we can never organize Vancouver." But we will organize Vancouver and entire British Columbia, as well as the Atlantic Coast, and ultimately all of Europe, if we only have that hope and faith in each other which is so essential to all great deeds.

The seamen were not always the low-paid laborers they are now in comparison with workers on shore. We must educate and organize the seafarers of the world and when all understand what ails the seafaring people and when we all realize where the remedy lies a change will come and our wages will go up and conditions will improve after having remained stationary for a century.

Men and Measures

The Rev. T. L. O'Neill, who is associated with Father Moore in the work of the Newman Club, connected with the University of California, has sent the LABOR CLARION the Club's calendar for the spring term. Father O'Neill is a frequent visitor at the sessions of the Labor Council, and several of the delegates have been his guests in Berkeley. Economic subjects are on the program for discussion. The public is invited to attend the lectures at 2630 Ridge Road, Berkeley. Socialism in its relation to the church and social problems, will be discussed on the evening of March 2d. "The development of the trade union" is set for March 16th, and on the 23d of March the topic is "Ethics of the American trade union." An especially interesting lecture is booked for April 6th. John Graham Brooks will discuss "Is this country in danger of socialism?"

Public attention is drawn to the record in Judge Troutt's court on February 11th. San Francisco has redeemed herself! Two hours and two minutes were consumed in deciding a case in which over half a million dollars were involved. The two hours elapsed between the institution of the suit, its assignment by the presiding judge, and its being called on the calendar; the two minutes were consumed in the actual trial of the case and included the last stroke of the judge's pen. The lawyers must have stood in.

Carroll D. Wright, former Commissioner of Labor, is in a critical condition at his home in Worcester (Mass). He is suffering from a mental and physical breakdown.

Last week the retail clerks adopted the recommendations of the district council. Nine hours will constitute a day's work, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. Twelve hours will be the schedule for Saturdays and the days before holidays. Overtime will be paid for time after 6 p. m. on regular work-days at the rate of time and one-half. Sunday and holiday closing will be insisted upon. A minimum wage for women is to be \$9 a week, and where they compete with men they are to receive equal pay.

Tom C. Seward, secretary of the Fresno central body, writes that the farmers are organizing in his vicinity. Meetings have been arranged to devise ways and means to handle the year's crops. The packing is to be conducted under union auspices, and there is to be co-operation between the growers and members of organized labor. San Francisco is to be visited by a delegation representing the fruit growers.

The settlement of the difficulty between the Fousek Baking Company and the bakers is good news. Both sides will profit. Trade conditions will be stable and the firm will not be restricted in its choice of workmen.

The woman out on Polk street who hid her gold in the garlic sack was brave, but the burglar who extracted the gold and left the garlic was braver.

The workers of Alameda County are interested in the orphanage planned to care for the children of unionists. The Elks gave a benefit performance to aid the project during the week. President D. McMillan said: "We hope to install the cottage system. That is, fifteen children, boys or girls, to a home, under a matron for each building. In that way we hope to preserve the individuality of the child. While we are endorsed by the central labor council and our own union, the orphanage is undenominational and strictly non-sectarian. We will provide Catholic matrons in cottages where we have Catholic children. On our farm we expect to be almost self-supporting. We will raise chickens and milk and flowers. The work is educational and philanthropic and is open to all orphans and half-orphans irrespective of creed or nationality. Our object is to take boys or girls into our home and keep them there until they become of age, teaching them a trade or preparing them for such calling as they may be adapted for."

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

At the last weekly meeting of the League, our delegation that has been in Sacramento for several days, consisting of A. Anderson, J. F. Casey and H. F. McMahon, looking after our interests, in regards to anti-Jap bills pending before the state legislature, stated that the aims and purposes of the League were fully explained, and are apparently thoroughly understood.

While anti-Japanese measures have been all practically killed at the state capitol for this session, at least, nevertheless we have achieved a great victory. The present agitation has been instrumental in cementing our own people upon these issues, and also making our wants known to our Eastern friends. In fact, the entire country has during the past few weeks received an education upon the necessity of restricted Japanese immigration, and upon the dangers of Asiatic competition.

The work of the League is producing steady and substantial results. Our officers and workers are greatly encouraged in their endeavors, owing to the keen interest the public is taking in our crusade. This interest has been brought about largely through the agitation on the measures that have been pending before the legislature.

We have found a large increase in the number of converts to our cause, and the results are that the Japanese are losing heavily, and the white laundries report increasing patronage.

The French branch of the Anti-Jap Laundry League in this city was ably represented by P. A. Bergereot at Sacramento.

A WORTHY SPECIAL EDITION.

The Fresno *Labor News* of February 13th issued a splendid "mid-winter industrial edition" as a supplement to the regular paper. Twenty-eight pages and a four-page cover contain half-tones of officers of unions, Fresno County scenes, and the articles are replete with information about the growth of unionism in the "raisin belt." The *Labor News* is to be congratulated on the success of its edition.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market street. ***

Hansen & Elrick Furnishers and Hatters

THREE STORES NOW

1105 Fillmore Street

781 Market Street

Montgomery and California Sts.

EAGLESON CO. PACIFIC SHIRT CO. WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock-Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.

1158 Market St. near Jones

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento.

8C391.05
LI
v.8
1909-1910
5

THE "LABOR CLARION'S" FORUM.

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

IV. The Early Church and Socialism.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The economic system in vogue in the early church, as narrated in the latter part of the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, has been held up by many earnest reformers as the ideal toward which the church in the twentieth century should aspire. We have been told that the condition existing during this period was that which Christ himself advocated, because it was inaugurated by men who were very close to him. It should be remembered, however, that while Peter and the rest of the disciples may have been inspired in the writing of their epistles, they were not infallible in the matter of teaching political economy, and it probably was not their purpose to do so.

Sometimes this practice of the early church is repeated by the socialist, who forgets, or who never knew, that the system was not one for which socialism is to-day contending, but that it was really a form of communism. The present-day advocates of the socialism in force in the church of Jerusalem should be reminded of several important facts:

First, the whole scheme was purely a voluntary system. No man was compelled to give up anything that he desired to retain.

Second, it was limited to members of the church—to those who "believed" and were of "one heart and soul." This would surely have given the plan a good foundation, if there was in it the possibility of success.

Third, it was probably inaugurated merely as a temporary expedient, because the early Christians believed that Christ was soon to return and that with His coming there would come the "end of the world" and a great change in the social order.

Fourth, the result of the plan was such that it pauperized the Jerusalem church and made it a great burden upon the weak churches elsewhere. The apostles were often called upon to take up special offerings for the church at Jerusalem.

Fifth, the plan was a complete failure and was soon discontinued.

Some socialist writers insist that there were "common" tables throughout the early Christian church, but what was thus referred to is undoubtedly what we know to-day as the "communion table," a service which was made much more of by the early Christians than is the practice in our time.

That there was a great generosity during this period is very true. It was this spirit which made a marked impression upon the enemies of the church. But the generosity of the Jerusalem church in this particular was in many respects a great blunder. There was not enough regard for the fundamental principles of social life upon which society must permanently rest. The spirit of brotherhood manifested was admirable, but the practice as a permanent principle was such that no community could to-day long survive as a progressive force in human society, were it to adopt the economic system which failed so completely, even under the favorable conditions found among these devoted Christian men and women.

As already intimated, the plan in operation was not socialism at all, but a form of communism. The amazing thing is that many socialists will persist in saying that the early church was actually socialistic in its teachings and practice. But whether one calls it socialism or communism, it is quite evident that the entire scheme was non-effective, even under the most favorable circumstances. It created an Ananias whose name has gone down in history as the synonym for liar. Even the comparatively ideal conditions and spirit by which this man was surrounded did not make him the highly moral being which socialists declare must come out of such an environment.

DID CHRISTIAN COMMUNISM FAIL?

BY E. L. REGUIN.

It is certainly true that the modern socialist movement does not base itself upon the teachings of the early Christian church. We find our reasons for socialism in the misery and poverty of the mass of the people; in the power which a few men have through their monopoly of the means of life, and we demand the collective ownership and the democratic management of the great trustified industries as the only means by which the mass of the people can be emancipated from the industrial tyranny of the small millionaire class.

But when Brother Stelzle refers to the communism—sometimes called socialism—of the early Christian church, and states that it failed through its own inherent weakness, I must protest and appeal to history for the facts. We know to-day that one of the causes of the spread of Christianity was the existence of a large international union of various trades and humble professions of the ancient life. Osborne Ward, in the "Ancient Lowly," has traced for us the rise of these unions, and careful students of history attributed the communism which existed among them to a survival of the primitive communism which held sway in all the tribes of the early world for thousands of years. These organizations, with their traditions of ancestor worship and with burial rites, are peculiar in that, before the Christian era, many of them were already worshipping "Dionysus, the Forerunner," and had a prophecy of one who would come as a savior. It was among these unions that Christianity spread, and it spread not merely as a religion or theological cult, but also as an economic program, for it took up the existing common rites and enlarged them and established a very extensive communism.

Brother Stelzle creates the impression that this communism was limited to the Jerusalem church. In fact it was as wide as the spread of Christianity; nor was this communism voluntary. Every member joining the church had "to sell all thy belongings and follow me," and the case of Ananias and Sapphira, although used popularly as a warning against lying, is, as a matter of fact, the warning given to those who refuse to turn their all into the church coffers and tried to cheat their fellow Christians.

The attempt of the Reverend Stelzle to make it appear that Ananias, the cheat, was a creature of communistic conditions is pitiful, for a slight reading of the scripture shows that he had not completely joined the church, and his cheating was the result of his old environment.

The communism of the Christian church lasted until it was forbidden by the council of Laodicea, that is, for nearly four hundred years, and the church thrived under this communism despite the continued and relentless persecutions of the Roman emperors. In fact it was not until Diocletian had carried to completion his unparalleled butchery of the Christians, thus threatening Christianity with extermination, and Constantine took advantage of its weakened, impoverished and intimidated condition to make it a state religion that communism was abolished. So long as it was distinctively the church of the poor and the oppressed it retained communism as its distinctive feature. It was only when Christianity became the religion of the mighty and the powerful that communism was abolished, and from the time of Constantine on during the black years of the dark ages, the Christian clergy were far less noble and devoted, far more beset with the vices of wealth and power, than during the time that communism prevailed.

The communism of the church was the economical protection of the poor against the competition of slavery on the one hand, and of the exactions of the food monopolists on the other. And it was because this communism enabled the Christians to evade

(Continued on Page 16)

THE Clothiers of San Francisco

FOR HONEST VALUES
—TRADE WITH US—

ROOS BROS.

Market At Stockton and Ellis Market

MOST BUSINESS MEN

Like Good Office
Stationery

Regal Typewriter Papers

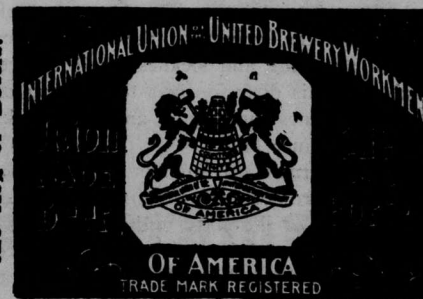
(124 KINDS)

represent the maximum of quality
with the minimum of cost

ALL OFFICE SUPPLY PEOPLE

U N I O N		M A D E !!
-----------------------	---	------------------------

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

REPORT ON GERMAN CONDITIONS.

(Continued from Page 3)

and the fund is scarcely more than eighteen years old.

SANATORIUMS FOR THE WORKER.

Out of such funds have been erected for the exclusive use of working men some of the finest sanatoriums in the world. In fact, the sanatorium for the working men of Berlin, located in a magnificent forest about an hour's ride from the city, is regarded as the finest in the world and accommodates twelve hundred patients. The German working man feels that these sanatoriums are his, built partly with his own contributions, and that it can no longer be said that only the rich can enjoy the comforts and the blessings afforded by these modern institutions for the sick.

In addition to being cared for at these superb sanatoriums where the highest medical skill is employed, the family of the sick workman, as long as he is an indoor patient, is meanwhile assisted out of the insurance fund, in amounts, according to the contributions that he has made to the imperial insurance fund, equivalent to from one-quarter to three-quarters of his full wages.

In the city of Berlin alone there are 500,000 persons who contribute to the imperial insurance fund. Berlin alone now has over two thousand workers over seventy years of age who are in receipt of old-age pensions and about 25,000 persons who receive infirmity pensions. The total number of workers insured in the German empire as far back as 1903 was 10,914,333.

The apprehension that the sick and old age pensions in Germany would paralyze the spirit of thrift, predicted by those who in the beginning opposed the measure, has not been realized, as shown for example by the colossal increase in the German savings banks deposits from 1894 to 1904. In 1894 the savings deposits in Germany were \$980,556,375. In 1904 they were \$1,902,436,560, nearly double.

As pointed out by a recent writer: "It is held in Germany that the state does not exist merely to afford protection to the better situated, but also to watch over and to administer to the requirements of the working classes. The first step taken was to ward off the weight of the consequences accruing from accidents and sickness, and the result of the labor in this direction was the passing of the workman's sickness insurance and the workman's accident insurance bills.

"The German government is unceasingly occupied with the problem of providing for the comfort and well being of the sixty million Germans now living in Germany and is not leaving to succeeding generations unaided the task of continuing the solution of this problem."

SOME EMPLOYERS CO-OPERATE TO AID FUNDS.

In addition to the provisions made by the government for the well being of its working people, many employers voluntarily co-operate. They not only pay into the state insurance funds the amounts required by law, but many, especially among the large employers, have private pension funds, and have erected model workingmen's dwelling houses, workmen's free libraries and bathing houses.

Thus do we find the state, the employers and the employees co-operating together for further industrial progress and advancement.

While the provisions against sickness and old age have in no wise lessened disputes between capital and labor, they have nevertheless bettered the conditions of wage earners, and insured them in case of old age, sickness or misfortune from becoming objects of charity.

On the other hand, as stated in his recent report by American Consul Harris of Chemnitz:

"Experience has shown in Germany as elsewhere, that the more the manufacturer learns to differentiate between a man and a machine, the more he is likely to reduce the danger of strikes."

In her sincere interest in the welfare of the working people, Germany has given the world a great

object lesson by which other nations are sure to profit.

ORGANIZATION A GROWING INDUSTRIAL FACTOR.

As elsewhere in Europe, the tendency of German wages in recent years has been upward until checked by the recent depression which has been keenly felt in the industries of Germany. The cost of living, however, has also progressively increased, but not as much as the rise in wages.

Organization has gone forward with rapid strides in recent years among employers as well as among employees. The organization which corresponds with the American Federation of Labor now numbers 1,888,000 members, and is still growing.

While many of the smaller employers, as well as the employers in the printing, bookbinding and building trades, have been compelled to recognize the unions, the great German employers of labor, including the employers in the coal, the metal and the textile industries, have steadily and persistently refused to deal with or to recognize unionism. Employers in these industries, with three million wage earners on their aggregate payrolls, are strongly organized and persistently refuse to deal with or to recognize labor organizations. They contend that union laborers, as a rule, are also members of the social democratic party, which has persistently and needlessly antagonized capital and capitalists, and that so long as this condition prevails they will refuse to recognize unionism. Exceptional cases are found where large employers will recognize unions composed of their own workmen. For example Messrs. D. Peters & Co., of Elberfeld, manufacturers of woolen and cotton stuffs, have a council composed of nine employees, four of whom are nominated by the employers and five are elected by the workmen, with a member of the firm as president, who, however, has no vote. All differences arising in relation to hours of labor or wages are referred to this council, whose decisions have ever been accepted by both parties. This plan seems to have worked to the satisfaction of all concerned.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION NOT FAVORED.

The state has thus far refrained from even attempting to exercise any coercion in forcing settlements in labor disputes. It is a strong believer, however, in the exercise of conciliatory measures. With this end in view, a law went into force in 1907, creating what has since become known as the arbitration courts for trade disputes. There are between four hundred and four hundred and fifty such courts throughout Germany. The court in Berlin has eight departments with a judge for each department. These courts have three separate and distinct functions:

- To decide disputes between individual workmen and their employers.
- To conciliate in disputes between bodies of workers and their employers.
- To give expert information and opinions in reference to trade questions to legislators and to state executives. Under the law the court awaits the registering of a complaint by either party to a trade dispute, but it also has the power to take the initiative and to summon both parties to a hearing, subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars for failure to respond to such summons.

There is no penalty for either side refusing to answer questions put by the court or for refusing to enter into negotiations with the other party, even at the instance of the court.

The theory of the law is that one-half the battle in a labor dispute is won in the direction of peace if both parties can be brought together by a third party, who, in this instance is the court, who is disinterested, and in whom both sides can place confidence.

I was informed by Herr Gustav Melisch, Chief Secretary of the Industrial Court of Berlin, that seventy per cent of the disputes are submitted to this court, and that as a rule the decisions rendered are accepted, although under the law there is no obligation to do so, but that most cases are settled by

compromises effected between the parties in dispute, while the case is in course of investigation and prior to the court decision.

Herr Melisch made the further statement that mutual deference and respect is shown in the discussions of labor questions before the court between the representatives of employers and employed, and that the labor contracts frequently resulting from these court investigations, some of them for a period of three to five years, are mutually respected.

Herr Melisch took occasion to speak in high terms of the German labor leaders with whom his official duties have brought him into contact. He spoke of them as being men of the highest integrity and character, and as being universally respected even by large employers whose policy it is not officially to recognize them.

The large employers as a rule will not recognize this court of arbitration and conciliation, and its labors generally have been thus confined almost wholly to minor employers and to individual cases.

Excepting in the printing trades, the open shop prevails throughout Germany, though in many shops where the great majority are union workers, it is said that life by them is made a burden to the non-union worker.

I find that in Germany, as in Austria, employers and employees, as a rule, are opposed to compulsory arbitration. Official Germany seems likewise opposed to compulsory arbitration. Herr Delbruck, Minister of Commerce and Labor, made the statement that the state does not favor compulsory arbitration for fear that it might find itself unable to enforce its decisions and that a failure to do so would bring the administration into contempt.

German labor leaders are opposed to compulsory arbitration on the grounds that they feel that the state is not in sympathy with labor unionism and that therefore the leanings of a compulsory court would most likely be toward the interest of the employers.

Nor are labor leaders here in favor of labor unions becoming incorporated for fear of being legally harassed by employers' associations.

German employers as a rule oppose compulsory arbitration because they want the state to keep hands off from their disputes with labor, believing as they do that in the end they can get better results and secure better terms for themselves without state interference.

His Excellency, Delbruck, the Minister of Commerce, stated that the draft of a law is under consideration regarding so-called "chambers of labor." These chambers of labor are to serve as courts of arbitration wherever special arbitration courts for trade disputes do not exist, or if the employers and employees are engaged in the districts of several existing arbitration courts, or if no agreement can be reached concerning a dispute in the ordinary court for trade disputes. The composition for the proposed labor councils, their functions and powers, have not yet been fully determined upon, beyond the general idea that they are to be composed partly of employers and employees.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

Thrust and Parry

"The present living conditions need all the attention they are likely to get from the California legislature. Every consumer has daily evidence of the cruel and relentless advance in prices, an advance out of all proportion to the increase in wages. It may be true that the whole of civilization is making a similar complaint just now, although usually with less reason, but that is no argument against an inquiry into such local causes as may exist. We have only to look at the scandal of the fish market to know that something needs to be changed somewhere, and if we go from the sea to the land we may take further note of the fact that the farmer receives 1½ cents for his raisins, for which the consumer pays 15 cents. We should like to know the destination of that 13½ cents. Perhaps some of it might be divided between the producer and the consumer to the advantage of both. So far as the fish is concerned, General Stone, president of the state fish commission, believes there must be a combination somewhere, and this seems to be not beyond the bounds of possibility."—*Argonaut*.

And yet the trade union has been bitterly opposed by the *Argonaut*, when, in justice to its members, it has endeavored to maintain a wage scale sufficient to allow the heavy payments called by "present living conditions." Why not admit some things at all times, instead of only when it suits the convenience to make an argument?

"Printed in an open shop."—*American Industries* (magazine of the National Association of Manufacturers).

We have had some experience in industrial life with the dollar-beliefs of the N. A. of M. That its publication should be printed in an "open shop" is fitting, for it represents long hours, low wages, and the inability of those employed to have a voice in the disposal of their labor. Of course in theory the "open shoppers" tell of ideal conditions, but this isn't an ideal world, as yet. It never will be so long as one side monopolizes all. We might just as well agree that it takes two to make a bargain, and that if one party is excluded from all the reckoning there will sooner or later be exhibited a species of tyranny. *American Industries* was printed in a nine-hour printing office—it probably still is—but if the "open shop" means anything to its advocates, the latter should have insisted on the best conditions of employment for all workers. We reach the same old level—there is the proverbial difference between preaching and practicing.

"Is it not true that the reason of this excessive cost is because the Government printing office is run in the interest of a labor union; that it is dominated by that labor union, and that these excessive expenses are the result of the power and influence of that union over the management of that institution? Mr. Speaker, there are gentlemen who forget that union labor in the United States does not represent labor in the United States. There are perhaps two million men who insist upon the closed shop, who insist that no man shall work in the United States who does not pay allegiance to them, who does not bear their certificate, who does not pay taxes to their treasury; and yet there are twenty-four other millions of Americans who labor by their hands whom these gentlemen do not seem to be at all solicitous about."—Congressman William R. Hepburn during a discussion on the census bill in Washington, January 28th.

No, Mr. Hepburn, it is not true. There has been ample evidence presented to the people that the International Typographical Union does not run the big printery. "Gentlemen" do not insist that "no man shall work who does not pay allegiance to them." In the first place that would be ungentlemanly. It would also be absurd, because twenty-four millions outnumber two millions, at least according to Pacific

Coast arithmetic. If the desire is to curry favor with the "large interests" of the country, the Congressman may succeed. If he can point out a better method immediately available than "collective bargaining" to enable American mechanics to enjoy reasonable leisure from toil, to acquire a salary averaging less than one-fifth that paid to Mr. Hepburn; to care for the sick and the aged; to set standards of citizenship worthy of emulation, and in many ways enrich our civilization, then we are willing to listen. The matter should be considered broadly. Flaws are not evidence of unworth. Because the secret service men have found derelict legislators, and because men not secret have long had ample evidence of corporate control of some of our law-makers, are not good and sufficient reasons for condemning all in such positions. Read up, Mr. Hepburn.

BILL NYE ON INSURANCE.

In these days of dynamite and swift-changing presidential administrations, and dark tunnels through which an engineer goes groping his way at twenty-five miles an hour; these days of tumbling signs of the times and tipsy telegraph poles, live wires and dead repairers; these days when the politician and the policeman with his pull lie down together (under the influence of the same stimulant); these days when death lurks in the air we breathe, the earth we tread, the food we eat, the water—the water we bathe in—I say, it behooves us to look well to our insurance and our future state, and I take pleasure in certifying and saying to whom these presents may come, that since I became fully insured my health has improved so much that it is a subject for profound congratulation on my part, and the deepest disgust on the part of those who would naturally inherit my vast wealth.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

There is no better antidote for Asiatic-made cigars than a blue label on the box.



SORENSEN CO.

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg. 2593 Mission St., near 22d.

All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Orpheum

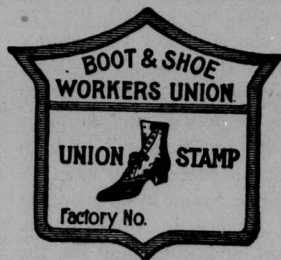
Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class A Theatre Building
WEEK BEGINNING THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

FRANK NELSON & CO., presenting Sewell Collins' Character Study, "THIRTY DOLLARS;" JWAN TSCHERNOFF'S UNIQUE CIRCUS TROUPE; First Vaudeville Appearance KNICKERBOCKER QUARTETTE; GOLDSMITH & HOPPE, in their Musical Comedy Act; IMRO FOX; TONY WILSON and MILE HELOISE; AMOROS SISTERS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week of AT THE SOUND OF THE GONG, a Dramatic Episode of the Prize Ring, with Tom (Soldier) Wilson & Co.

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

Phone WEST 6000.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

RICHMOND RANGES

\$1.00

A WEEK

STERLING Furniture Co.

1049 MARKET STREET
OPPOSITE McALLISTER

CREDIT

Keep your CASH and ask the Abrams Company to CHARGE IT to your account. Men and Women's Clothing, a little down and One Dollar a week.

The Abrams Co.

1149 to 1159 MARKET STREET Between 7th and 8th Streets

Rosenblum & Abraham

Tailors for Men

A full line of foreign and domestic novelties. Union Label Used.

937 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 312-316 Fourteenth
Telephone, Market 2853

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



A NEW VOLUME.

This is the first issue of Volume VIII. The LABOR CLARION starts out on its new year with a renewed determination to aid the trade-union movement to the best of its power.

For the first time the pen of the late J. J. O'Neill fails to remind readers and friends that the official paper of the San Francisco Labor Council has another birthday. It is fitting, on this occasion, to again pay tribute to the sterling service rendered the LABOR CLARION by the editor who gave freely of his time and talent to start and build up a journal of recognized standing.

As for ourselves, we desire to acknowledge many courtesies extended in the past, and bespeak a continuance of support for the future, for it has truly been said that "a trade-union paper is one of the best assets organized labor has."

Some of Palo Alto's "open shoppers" are organizing to offset the Parkinson defection. Why not profit by experience, gentlemen? History always repeats itself.

Grove L. Johnson has heard himself called some hard names, but never was he dubbed a "labor agitator" until he introduced the anti-Japanese measures in the California legislature.

John W. Sweeney's mother died last Monday. She was a native of Cork, Ireland, and had reached the good age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Sweeney's friends and acquaintances in labor circles extend their sympathy.

The abandonment of the union label on the part of the employing hatters is very likely receiving the cordial endorsement of the Manufacturers' Association. For that reason—and several others—it should not receive our support. If the "open shop" plan were proving successful, we would probably read columns in the newspapers to that effect. The silence is a pretty good omen—for trade unionists.

The locked-out tailors of Oakland are gaining ground. Several signatures of proprietors of shops have been obtained to the union agreement during the past few days. Men who are outside the ranks of unionism look with askance at a reduction of one-third in a wage scale. Public sympathy is with the men and women temporarily out of employment. Organized labor of the sister city has pledged its support. The result is certain.

The start of a new year for this paper is an appropriate time to remind some of the unions affiliated with the Labor Council that the LABOR CLARION should be in the homes of all their members. This can be done for the nominal figure of *six and two-third cents a month*. The union can reap sundry advantages for the subscription, and the individual will receive either four or five copies for the month delivered by the letter carrier.

AN IDEAL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A few weeks ago there was a notable gathering of friends of education in Chicago to lay the cornerstone of the Lyman Trumbull school. Louis F. Post, member of the board of education and editor of the Chicago *Public*, told eloquently of the life and service to his country of the great Illinois lawyer and statesman.

Dwight H. Perkins, official architect of the Board of Education and designer of the building for this school, delivered an address on democratic architecture for public schools, which is of national interest. In the course of his address he said:

"The principle of growth enters into every Chicago condition or problem. The same is true of districts within Chicago. To meet that condition this building is planned to grow from twenty rooms to thirty, and later on from thirty to forty rooms without interrupting school sessions. When more pupils arrive, or when the numbers in classes may be reduced from fifty to forty, necessitating more teachers and classes, these additions may be made.

"No parents need fear to send their children to this building. Because, first, it is absolutely fire-proof; second, its ample and numerous stairways lead from the class rooms directly down and out to the ground; third, perfect ventilation is secured by proper machinery; fourth, ample unilateral light is provided at all desks; fifth, all class room windows are either east or west, giving sunlight in each room, both morning and afternoon; sixth, sanitary toilet rooms are provided on each floor; seventh, a large portion of the material is impervious, rendering cleaning easy.

"In addition to this building's flexibility in point of number of class rooms, it is also flexible in the manner and variety of its possible uses. Not one dollar of school money will have been spent for other than school uses, but at the same time the arrangement is such that the fathers and mothers, as well as the children after graduation, may use the assembly hall for neighborhood gatherings.

"The center entrances on the street level lead directly to the assembly hall, and one need not go into any other portion of the building in order to use it. In fact, it could be used during school sessions; and a speaker could even be applauded and cheered without disturbing the school children.

"Further, the public library board is planning to co-operate with the board of education and to establish branch libraries in the schools. A room arranged for that purpose and placed adjacent to a staircase is provided in this building.

"Should it be desired, the manual training and domestic science rooms can be used in the evenings, giving opportunities for such as did not have these chances in their school days. The playground, with the school toilets and the brick lined play rooms as shelters, provides means for neighborhood recreation on Saturdays and during the summer months without the diversion of school funds intended for minors. Even if the question of use of funds should be brought up, it might be contended that the instruction of adults is educational and legitimate. It is for the citizens to decide whether these facilities shall be so used or not.

"Should the question of the style of architecture of this building come up, it could not be answered by the use of any historical term. It is not for republicans any more than for democrats, it is not for the religious devotee any more than for the agnostic. It is not for the classicist nor renaissance any more than for the goth. It is for all of them, and in that sense is democratic. In so far as each is true—in so far as classic is honest and gothic is aspiring—it is hoped that this building will be both classic and gothic and that its proportions may be good. In any analysis it will be found to be straightforward, unassuming and sincere in construction, and honest in the selection and consistent in the use of materials.

"It is hoped that lessons of sincerity and modesty will be unconsciously inculcated in this school."

LEGISLATION OF A HELPFUL NATURE.

The prolonged discussion over the merits and demerits of the direct primary bill pending before the California legislature has resulted in a feeling on the part of the people that their emphatically expressed desire to have enacted into law a measure of relief is likely to be thwarted. The state has declared for a direct primary as a means to restore government to the people. Amendments to seemingly improve the bill, but in reality aimed to emasculate, should be voted down. The voters want to express their preference of the candidates for United States senator. It seems to be the opinion of a few legislators that the people are useful only in so far as they can be used to elect those with a desire to hold office. With the experience of Oregon and other states possessing direct primary laws, it should be a comparatively easy matter to prepare a measure or measures designed to give the people of California all they ask—and all they are entitled to.

The bill regarding special verdicts has passed the senate, and is now on the third reading file of the assembly. Its prospects for passage are good. It should be adopted, for the special verdicts system was designed to confuse the main issue and enable crafty lawyers to stay the progress of justice. If a plaintiff is entitled to a verdict for damages, then he should receive compensation, and not have the decision set aside on some technical point of law.

The weights and measures bill is likely to become law. The purchaser of goods will then receive what he pays for—full weight—for men are very unwilling to render themselves liable to punishment and exposure in this connection. The only objection to such a bill must come from those interested in maintaining a form of commercialism that nets money dishonestly to a few.

The bill limiting the hours of cooks and waiters to ten per day is in the hands of those authorized to test its constitutionality.

The senate has passed the shoddy bill favored by the upholsterers, and it is now before the assembly.

Senator Cartwright's anti-trust bill will either be amended to exclude labor organizations, or be repealed. Both propositions are before the legislature.

Governor Gillett has the bill passed by both houses prohibiting members of humane societies from carrying firearms unless authorized to do so by the police commissioners. The measure is aimed to restrict the use of weapons, and there is need of further legislation along the same line to do away with ruffianism that cares naught for human life.

Efforts to authorize the governor to appoint state police on the application of street railroads have proved futile. A determined fight was made against the bill, and it was withdrawn by its sponsor.

Attorney Lister's proposed amendments of the code pertaining to injunctions, endorsed by the Labor Council, have been presented to the legislature.

The personal injuries bill, designed to expedite procedure in the courts, has become involved in that old question of constitutionality. There is need for alteration in the law. A poor defendant stands little chance against the attorneys of a corporation, despite the fact that oft-times he has lost all chance of either obtaining employment for himself or providing for those dependent upon him.

More than one bill is proposed to safeguard the interests of those entangled with the employment agencies. Some of the latter are unscrupulous, and deserve to have set a limitation on their efforts to collect money from the unfortunate.

Several bills have been presented to the legislators on the question of employers' liability for injuries sustained by workmen. It is to be hoped that the best measure will become law. Defective machinery, poor scaffolding and a want of observance of life-protecting measures have long entitled the workers and their families to adequate compensation, for property is, after all, of less importance than human life.

Labor is interested in every measure now pending that adds to citizenship.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX. An Employer's View of Coast Workmen.

One of the officials of the California Metal Trades Association recently said:

"The east is full of foreign workmen, the better class, or American workmen, being forced to this coast and with their family responsibilities, not migrating as many of the tramp element do, from one point to another, making the most desirable workmen, although there is a certain element besides who are the agitators in the different trades and keep the pot boiling—but, happily, they are in the minority. So with these that have been here for years and are still here, who have come to the great west, the real home of the American mechanic—and less of the foreign element—we have the most skilled mechanics in this country. They are not what is called the 'foreign specialty workman,' who knows but one line of his trade, but they are studious trade craft equipped mechanics who were forced by the long hours and the poor wage of eastern plants and the foreign element, to come to the land of sunshine, where, instead of working only 150 working days out of the year in the east, they work at least 320 days, which makes labor in this state, in spite of the shorter hours and higher wages, 17 per cent more productive in our favor.

"Thus it can be seen very plainly now the workmen of this city and State in both the building and iron trades are of a superior class and can be depended upon to do better and cleverer work. And yet, in the face of these facts, we hear from many architects, engineers and contractors that we can't do good work here and that we never will be able to do it. Therefore, we have shown conclusively on comparison that we can do better work here on machinery, structural steel and architectural iron than can be done in the east or elsewhere. Also, as a result of the fire and earthquake, our plants are run with more modern machinery than theretofore, installed in place of older machines burned and destroyed."

* * *

Can We Count On You?

FELLOW CITIZEN:—Is a white man or a Japanese handling your laundry work?

The laundry industry, which has given to a considerable portion of our citizens a fair means of earning a livelihood is being gradually monopolized by unfair Asiatic competition. Perhaps you do not know that there are over 20 large Japanese laundries in this city, and that Japanese competition in the laundry business has increased over 100 per cent within the last two years.

And what, we ask you, will this success of the Japanese in the laundry business, if not checked, result in? For an answer, look at the condition of the Hawaiian Islands where Japs do 75 per cent of all work, where almost every business, professional and otherwise, is controlled by the cunning Oriental, and where the population, once white, is now mainly yellow.

How long will it be, think you, before this tide of Asiatic competition will have swept away the business of American tailors, grocers, retail dry goods stores and shoe stores?

How long, Mr. Mechanic, Mr. Electrician, Mr. Chaffeur, do you think it will be before the Japanese students of our technical schools will be underbidding you?

How long, Mr. Bank Clerk, Mr. Lawyer, Mr. College Professor, do you think it will be before even your dignified calling will be invaded by the Japs?

As things are now, it will not be long, dear reader, until public opinion, having become calloused by continual meeting and patronage of the Jap in easily assailable occupations, will accept his services in all lines.

Help us now, then, dear friend, to fight this fight, while yet it may be fought. Believe us, be convinced, that we and the other industries already attacked are but the van of the great bulk of California industrial and merchant classes that this yellow wave is surely and by no means slowly reaching.

We appeal especially to you, Mr. Union Man, and to you, Mr. Small Merchant. It is not only your laundry business we want, we want you to help bring your friends.

Help us to create a public sentiment in this matter. Think about it. Read about it. Talk it over.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE,

* * *

Reasons For a Carmen's Union.

You should join the San Francisco Carmen's Union because:

1. Prior to the organization of the Carmen's Union, the wages of the platform men were 21 cents per hour. (That was the average for the entire city.)
2. After union was organized it gradually raised wages until in 1907 platform men received 31 and 33 cents per hour. Since that time the street car companies have reduced wages to 25 and 28 cents per hour.
3. In Oakland the wages of platform men are from 30 to 42 cents per hour.
4. "You are entitled to the same."
5. You will never get your wages raised or your hours reduced to any large extent until you get together.
6. In union there is strength.
7. It pays to be a union man.
8. It tends to raise wages.
9. It is the only way to gain shorter hours.
10. It makes labor respected.
11. It develops brotherhood. We are too often jealous of one another.
12. It pays sick and death benefits.
13. It helps the family. More money means a better home, better clothes, better food and more comforts.
14. Your common sense approves it.
15. Your duty to yourself and family demands it.

* * *

Pleads for a New Law.

Some of the societies composed of faculty and students of the University of Minnesota are interesting themselves in questions pertaining to the working people and are securing men of prominence in labor circles to talk on the various phases of the labor problem. Last week W. E. McEwen, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, spoke before the Minnesota Academy of Social Science, on "Social Legislation in Minnesota," and his address made such a hit that he has accepted an invitation to speak before the class of science, literature and arts to-morrow afternoon, on "Some Things About the Philosophy of the Labor Movement."

In his address before the Academy of Social Science, Mr. McEwen pointed out that Minnesota is among those states in the lead in the matter of laws classed as "labor legislation," and that the state was among the first of the states to enact measures regulating child labor and providing for compulsory education. Among laws mentioned which are on the statute books of Minnesota is a law limiting the number of hours a woman shall be required to work; providing for seats in rooms where women are employed, and the numerous measures intended to make sanitary conditions in workshops what they should be. "Minnesota leads the several states," he said, "in laws designed to offer protection to the lives and limbs of her work people by compelling the placing of proper safeguards about all pieces of dangerous machinery, and by prohibiting the use of defective machinery. No law on your statute books is so rigidly enforced."

"An accident fund ought to be created by the state; this fund to be raised by taxation levied on all industries which menace the life or limb or health of employees, and each line of industry ought to be assessed at a rate which will fully cover the loss resulting annually therein, each line of industry being taxed according to its liability for causing accidents, and the liability of each separate line of industry to be determined by securing necessary statistics on the accidents occurring therein.

REFORMS IN OREGON.

BY GOVERNOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.

At the general election in June, 1902, the people of Oregon, by an almost unanimous vote, amended the constitution by the adoption of the initiative and referendum, under the terms of which, though the legislative authority remains vested in the legislative assembly, the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of said assembly. The first power reserved is the initiative, and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters are required to propose a measure by petition.

The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered—except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety—either by petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters or by the legislative assembly. It will thus be seen that the powers of the legislature in matters of legislation are concurrent with the power reserved to the people, with the additional power reserved to the latter of disapproving measures passed by the legislature.

LAWS LIMITED.

Up to and including the June election, 1904, only two laws were enacted by the people under the initiative, both of them having for their object the extension of popular government. One of these laws provides for direct primary nominating elections, at which all candidates for office are nominated, and this includes as well the nomination and election of a senator of the United States to be voted upon by the ensuing legislative assembly.

The other provides for local option, leaving it to the people of the several counties to say whether or not liquor shall be sold in such counties. During the same time a referendum was taken and upon only one measure passed by the legislature, and this measure met the approval of the people when submitted, although it provided for a large appropriation and increased the burden of taxation.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES.

At the general election in 1906 three laws were passed by the people under the initiative; one requiring sleeping car and other such companies to pay licenses upon gross earnings; one to require express, telegraph and telephone companies to pay license fees upon gross earnings, and the third prohibiting the issuance of free passes by railroad companies. On the other hand a law to amend the local option law and several proposed constitutional amendments were defeated.

DISCRIMINATING VOTE.

At the general election last June, 1908, nineteen measures were submitted to the people and the people adopted ten and rejected nine. They adopted such measures as proportional representation, the recall of unfaithful officials by the people, and an act to give the poor man an equalization to the rich man at primaries, also an act commanding representatives to vote for United States Senator in accordance with the popular vote.

They rejected the single tax and woman suffrage measures, also the bill to increase the militia and the salaries of legislators. It will thus be seen that contrary to the prediction of those who have opposed the initiative and referendum, the people have shown great discrimination in the adoption and rejection of laws.

The Los Angeles Times is as bitter and untruthful as ever when it discusses unionism. One would think that, as the years roll by, there might come a desire to search for the truth, but there is no lantern in the hand of the Times editor. President Roosevelt has shown admirable judgment in excluding Harrison Gray Otis from membership in the Ananias Club. With Otis inside, there wouldn't be the least chance of either keeping those on the list or of crowding in one more victim!

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 15, 1909

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and with correction of same in regard to Bro. Granger being vice-president of Tailors' Local, No. 266, instead of the International Union, same were approved as read.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Bakers, No. 119, requesting that the Morris Bakery of Alameda be taken from the "we don't patronize list;" request granted. From Laundry Workers' International of Troy, N. Y., enclosing letter from Samuel Gompers stating that the label of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers has been recognized by the A. F. of L. as the *bona fide* label on shirts, collars and cuffs; referred to label committee. From Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 448, withdrawing their delegate to Council, F. Anderson, as he had been found guilty of patronizing a Japanese laundry; filed. From Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 70, requesting that the American Fuel Company be placed on the "we don't patronize list;" referred to executive committee. From Cooks and Waiters, No. 31, requesting that the Alpha Restaurant be placed on the "we don't patronize list;" referred to executive committee. From United Hatters' of North America asking for financial assistance in their efforts to compel the manufacturers to recognize their label; referred to executive committee. From Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., requesting a statement of number of women affiliated with unions of Alameda County, their conditions, etc.; secretary instructed to attend to same.

Bills were ordered paid as follows: A. M. Thompson, salary business agent, \$30; janitor, \$14; Geo. E. Merry, repairing typewriter, 75c; coal, 90c; cleaning chimney, \$1.50.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Bakers—Prospering; will give a ball in March for benefit of out-of-work members. Carmen—Asked all union men to call for button of motormen and conductors.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Committee on Result Laundry reported that more stock would have to be sold in order to place laundry in an easy position, and that it would be necessary for all union men to send their washing to same, if they did not want the only union laundry in Alameda County to go out of business. Delegates were instructed to carry this back to their organizations for the purpose of agitating this matter among their members; report accepted.

REPORT OF BUSINESS AGENT—The manager of Metropolitan Furniture Company had virtually agreed not to purchase any more of the goods of the McRoskey Mattress Company. In company with Bro. Ajax of tailors had visited several of the master tailors, and had been successful in having two firms sign up at the old scale of prices. Visited manager of American Fuel Company, but had been unable, so far, in reaching any understanding as to the unionizing of the drivers. In matter of Gaiety Theatre and stage employees, was unable to effect any settlement, and did not believe that they intended to displace non-union stage mechanics. A benefit was to be given by the Alameda Lodge of Elks for the Union Man's Orphanage at Macdonough Theatre on Thursday and Friday evenings; report accepted.

Executive Committee recommended that Electrical Workers, No. 283, be given option on room No. 5 for headquarters; concurred in. Recommended that plasterers be notified that if they remained in Labor Council building after the first of March, 1909, their rent would be \$50 per month; concurred in. Recommended that Business Representative Thompson and Organizer Ajax act as committee of arbitration between tailors and employers; concurred in. Recommended that if stage employees wish Gaiety Theatre placed on "we don't patronize list" that they comply

with section 23 of constitution of Council; referred to new business.

NEW BUSINESS—Council reconsidered its action in regard to declaring the Gaiety Theatre unfair, and that if stage employees desired such action they should request in writing, as required by section 23 of the constitution. The exact conditions of the tailors now on lock-out were fully stated by Bro. Andrews, their president, also that they were in need of financial assistance. Council decided to levy an assessment of 50 cents per month, payable at the rate of 10 cents per week, on each member of affiliated unions, as per section 48 of the constitution.

GOOD AND WELFARE—The coming municipal election was discussed, and notice was given that a mass meeting of the union labor party would be held on Sunday, February 21st, at Building Trades Hall. Bro. Hollander talked on the need of assisting the masses of unemployed.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER—Receipts—Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Machinists, \$6; Scavengers, \$7.50; Printing Pressmen, \$4; Cooks and Waiters, \$17.50. Total, \$38.50.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

A. M. Drew, Assemblyman 61st District, notified the League of the result of the vote on the Alien Land Bill, stating that the same was held up by President Roosevelt and that the personal influence of Governor Gillett was the real cause of defeat. He pledged himself in the fight for the control of California by the Caucasian race.

Congressman Julius Kahn wrote that he had delivered a lecture in the city of Pittsburg on the menace of Asiatic immigration, and enclosed newspaper clippings relative thereto.

Congressman E. A. Hayes, in answer to the Y. M. C. A. of Omaha, Nebraska, petitioning Congress for a modification of the present Chinese exclusion laws, replied that there is a great deal of suppressed excitement in the east on the subject, that public opinion was switching around since the President had made speeches, and that there was opposition to the efforts to dictate legislation in California.

A. A. Bailey, State Senator 14th District, Oregon, forwarded a copy of resolution introduced by him in the legislature of Oregon:

WHEREAS, The progress, happiness and prosperity of the people of a nation depend upon a homogenous population having mutual aims and high aspirations for the protection of the home, for guarding the interests of labor, for the encouragement of industry and for the dissemination of knowledge; and

WHEREAS, The influx from the over-populated nations of Asia of people who are unfit for American citizenship and assimilation with the Caucasian race, and whose aims and purposes are not in sympathy with our people, has resulted, and will result, in lowering the American standard of life, the dignity and wage-earning capacity of American labor and development of the national qualities needed to accomplish the destiny hoped for by the fathers and patriots of the republic; and

WHEREAS, The exclusion of Chinese laborers under the existing exclusion laws of the United States has tended to preserve the economic and social welfare of the people; and

WHEREAS, We view with alarm the proposal to repeal such exclusion laws and substitute therefor general laws; and

WHEREAS, The interests of Oregon can only be safeguarded by enforcing such exclusion laws and by extending their terms and provisions so as to apply to and include among the classes affected thereby all Asiatics; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly jointly, that we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to maintain intact the present so-called Chin-

ese exclusion laws, and to extend the terms and provisions thereof so as to apply to and include among the classes affected thereby all Asiatics.

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of February are now due and payable at the office of the League, 815 Metropolis Building.

The next regular meeting of the League will take place Sunday, February 21st, in Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, at 2.30 p. m. Delegates and all interested friends are respectfully requested to attend.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY.

The annual conference of the labor party, held in Portsmouth (England) early in the month, has declared itself in favor of socialization by means of production, distribution and exchange, and of the complete emancipation of labor from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economic equality for the sexes.

At the annual conference of the labor party at Hull last year a similar resolution was adopted. At that same conference a resolution making the socialist declaration a part of the labor party constitution was rejected.

A similar resolution at the present conference was again rejected by a vote of 362,000 against 313,000, a decreased vote against the proposed amendment to the constitution.

The St. Paul Sunday Dispatch has been discontinued and the daily has gone back to one cent a copy. The Associated Press service could not be secured for the Sunday paper, is given as the principal cause of its failure to succeed.

On every book, either printed or blank, should appear the bookbinders' label, as a fair symbol.

Lundstrom's UNION MADE HATS

(made by union men and made right)

are still being manufactured in San Francisco. Our factory is, and always has been, under the jurisdiction of the Hatters' Union and will so continue.

Their standard is our standard. While we advocate Home Industry, which is wise as to local advancement, still we advocate human equality and have entire faith in the rational precept of "one for all and all for one".

**Demand the Union Label and
Patronize Home Industry**

Lundstrom Hats

FIVE STORES

1178 MARKET STREET
64 MARKET STREET
605 KEARNY STREET
2640 MISSION STREET
1600 FILLMORE STREET

Vallejo Trades and Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 12, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Congressman Knowland, acknowledging receipt of vote of thanks for his efforts in securing the construction of the new collier at Mare Island; filed. From city clerk of San Jose, relative to cost of gas and electricity in that city; referred to municipal committee. From Laundry Workers' Union, announcing boycott against J. McGee, saloonkeeper, and Fitzmorris' meat market for patronizing Japanese laundries, and requesting that they be placed on the unfair list of the Council; referred to executive committee. From International Garment Workers, relative to imitation labels on garments made in penitentiaries; referred to label committee. From Secretary Jere L. Sullivan and Organizer Frank Holt, of the H. and R. E. I. and B. I. L. of A., on question affecting colored member; referred to Federal Union. From Vallejo Building Trades Council, relative to sending delegates to Trades and Labor Council; filed.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Boilermakers—Visited by W. H. Depew of Council's executive committee; voted 10 cents for each member to A. F. of L. defense fund. Laundry Workers—Received visit from Council's executive committee; initiated three; have five applications. Carpenters—Did not vote anything at this time for A. F. of L. defense fund. Painters—Raised \$5.70 for A. F. of L. defense fund. Machinists—Voted \$20 for A. F. of L. defense fund; initiated one; reinstated one; some members are being disrated in Navy Yard. Cooks and Waiters will confer with bartenders relative to inaugurating an active boycott against the Howard House grill; declare Leader grill out of existence and ask Council to remove it from the unfair list. Bartenders—Very large meeting, were visited by District Organizer Frank Holt; initiated two; voted \$10 to A. F. of L. defense fund. Piledrivers, No. 77—Will build own hall in San Francisco at a cost of \$14,000. Electrical Workers—Initiated two; have three applications; voted 10 cents for each member to A. F. of L. defense fund. Federal Union—Initiated two; have one application; voted 10 cents for each member to A. F. of L. defense fund. Ship Joiners—Will make a collection for A. F. of L. defense fund.

COMMITTEES—Law and legislative—Granted further time to draft resolutions protesting against Judge Wright's decision in Buck's Stove and Range Co. case. Municipal—Reported all recommendations made by Council are contained in resolution being published for bids for street railway franchise.

NEW BUSINESS—Vote of thanks tendered to city trustees and representatives of proposed street railway for the courteous manner in which Council's committees were received and considered. Vote of thanks tendered Sam Mendelson of the Novelty theatre, members of the orchestra and performers for the entertainment rendered at the banquet of the Council. Vote of thanks tendered Ada Temple Rathbone Sisters for granting use of their hall for entertainment following banquet. On request of carpenters, matter providing lockers referred to trustees. Following appropriate remarks by Delegate W. G. Ross, the Council assumed a standing position for one minute in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

GOOD OF THE COUNCIL—P. J. Christensen of the Carpenters' Union, addressed the Council on the good feeling held by the Building Trades Council toward the Trades and Labor Council, which he considered among the strongest and most progressive organizations of its kind in the country today.

Adjourned to 8 p. m., February 19, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

VALLEJO'S A. F. OF L. CONTRIBUTION.

The general response and unhesitating generosity with which the labor unions of Vallejo have met the appeal made by the American Federation of Labor for funds to carry to the Supreme Court the case involving Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, is an emphatic declaration of purpose to stand by the guns when a great menace threatens. Before the end of February, the request will have been complied with by every union member in the little city mentioned, and the total sum subscribed will exceed \$100. When it is considered that Vallejo has a population of only about 12,000, this amount is of no small moment, and if all the labor unions throughout the United States contribute proportionally as much, there will be no question as to a sufficiency of funds to finance the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to have reversed such unwarranted and unjust decisions as that delivered by Justice Wright.

Vallejo trades unionists consider that they have made a great stride forward in securing full recognition from the city trustees, as well as the promoters of a proposed street railway, upon every recommendation affecting union labor made by the Trades and Labor Council for incorporation in the franchise sought. Especially do they consider that a precedent has been established in that clause which provides for an arbitration board of five members which shall consist of one member selected by the workmen, one by the company, one by each of the last two, and a fifth by the four selected, and whose duties shall be to render a unanimous verdict, and not, as in vogue elsewhere, a verdict or finding of a majority of the board; in other words, this board of arbitration shall settle all differences between the company and employees in the same manner as a trial by jury in the courts would be settled; and during the term of arbitration the interests of the general public are conserved in that operation of the street railway shall continue unabated.

Other matters satisfactorily conceded cover: forfeiture of franchise after three days' discontinuance of operation for any other reason than delays caused by action of natural elements, being a strike provision; universal transfers; passes not to be issued to others than police authorities, mail carriers, firemen and company officials and employees; the eight-hour day; no discrimination against members of labor unions; prevailing union scale to be paid; American citizens and residents given preference on construction and repair work; a fine of \$1000 to be paid to the city for each violation of the provisions of the franchise not calling for complete forfeiture.

OPPOSES ANTI-INJUNCTION LAWS.

James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an article published in *American Industries*, declares for a continuation of the warfare on the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Van Cleave warns the National Council for Industrial Defense, which the association organized, that a determined effort will be made at the present and next session of congress to pass anti-injunction legislation. He says the council will have to be a vigilant observer of events in Washington.

He says he believes the President-elect is in harmony with the business men in the injunction matter.

"I have excellent reasons to believe that Mr. Taft will give us a progressive, sane American administration, which democrats as well as republicans will applaud. It will countenance no instigators, class distinctions or promoters of class jealousies or class hatreds. It will give no quarter to the demand for the creation of any favored order of law breakers in the community. Unless I am very greatly mistaken, no demagogue or criminal will be allowed to cross the threshold of the White House during President Taft's occupancy."

The union label of the hatters is still procurable. See our "ads" for further directions.

WHAT YOU EARN

by the sweat of your brow should not be spent with a lavish hand. Being a good fellow is not nearly so good as being a good man. Be good to yourself and your family by starting a savings account now. Don't wait till New Year's Day to make this resolution—do it now.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
To receive deposits.



This is the Label of the
Journeyman
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borch, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Welner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

The Cream of All Beers YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis

News Gleaned Among the Unions

Bindery Women's Local, No. 125, has issued invitations for the fifth annual grand ball, to be held on Saturday evening, April 24th, in Golden Gate Commandary Hall, Sutter street, near Steiner.

* * *

An enjoyable smoker was held last Sunday afternoon at the Labor Temple by the sugar workers.

* * *

W. E. Terry has been elected a delegate to the central body by the tailors. The latter donated \$10 to the A. F. of L. defense fund.

* * *

The musicians turned over \$470.10 to the Red Cross relief committee for the Italian earthquake sufferers. The sum represented the proceeds from the theatrical performances last month.

* * *

During the week the wage scale of the Italian journeymen bakers was submitted to the employers.

* * *

A working agreement has been reached between the retail delivery drivers and the grocery clerks.

* * *

Tomorrow (Saturday) night the bakers will hold a special meeting to consider the advisability of organizing helpers and apprentices.

* * *

The efforts to abolish piece work in the navy yard at Mare Island are meeting with support. Several senators and congressmen have promised their aid.

* * *

The open meeting of the janitors last Sunday afternoon was a success. Several applicants were admitted and a number of men have applied for membership. Another open meeting will be held shortly, and it is the purpose of the union to hold these gatherings at intervals.

* * *

The press feeders and assistants are preparing to give a dance to members and friends.

* * *

Carmen's Union, No. 205, is no more. The old charter has been returned to headquarters. A new number will be given the organization under the plans formulated to build up the membership.

* * *

An agreement has been reached between the bakers and employers whereby the anti-basement bill is superseded by a measure calling for inspection of all bakeries.

* * *

The machinists have appointed a committee to wait on the civil service commission in relation to the proposed change in the method of promoting engineers in the fire department.

* * *

Reports from the stablemen state that steps are to be taken to unionize unfair establishments.

* * *

Tomorrow (Saturday) night the iron molders will give a ball at Kendricks' hall.

* * *

The garment workers have donated \$10 to the A. F. of L. defense fund. Members of unions are warned against spurious labels on garments manufactured in the east. These imitations can be detected by a little care, and the officers of the union in the Labor Temple will gladly inform those in doubt of the genuineness of a label.

* * *

At tonight's meeting of the shoe clerks the recommendations of the district council will be considered. The union has decided to initiate only on the first and third Fridays of the month.

* * *

By a close vote, the coopers of the country have decided to inaugurate a \$50 death benefit. This is a good move. Many unions find a substantial benefit

of this nature helps to cement the membership, and occasionally those dependent after the bread winner answer the last call have nothing else to fall back upon to meet the expenses.

* * *

The waiters have endorsed Stephen P. Drake's candidacy for international office. New members are added to the roll at each meeting.

* * *

All grocery clerks are invited to the open meeting next Sunday, the 21st inst, in the main hall at 343 Van Ness avenue.

* * *

Tomorrow (Saturday) night is the time selected for the dance of the boot and shoe workers, in the Auditorium Annex, Fillmore and Page streets.

* * *

The Sacramento bricklayers always make arrangements to assist any of their number injured at work. Lately a dollar per capita tax was levied under these circumstances, and the member's dues were remitted for three months.

* * *

J. O. Walsh has again been selected chairman of the organizing committee. He fits into the place as one accustomed to the work.

* * *

Emma Goldman and Walter Thomas Mills are going to debate at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. on Sunday, February 28th, in the Auditorium Pavilion. In the afternoon the subject is "Anarchism vs. Socialism," and in the evening "Direct Action vs. Political Action."

* * *

William Wright, secretary of the bakers and confectioners, has been appointed a substitute member of the general executive board of the international.

* * *

The brewery drivers will give a ball at 177 Capp street tomorrow night.

* * *

Max Licht is awaiting the approach of better weather for his organizing tour.

* * *

The upholsterers are vigorously waging opposition to the products of the Crescent Feather Company.

* * *

The bartenders have decided to send a delegate to the Minneapolis convention.

* * *

Owing to next Monday being a holiday—Washington's birthday—the waitresses will not meet until the first of March.

* * *

Twenty-four applicants were initiated into the union of laundry workers last Monday night. A committee was appointed to procure a present for Nellie Victor, retiring vice-president, in recognition of her services.

* * *

Robert Glockling's tour in behalf of the bookbinders has resulted in the strengthening of the bonds. The international president's personality had a good deal to do with the success of the trip, and affiliated unions are more determined than ever to install the eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction.

* * *

The leather workers' international has decided to take steps to inaugurate the eight-hour workday. Assessments will be paid by unions into a special fund. A good treasury is the best "first aid" that could be imagined in an effort of this kind.

* * *

Alexander Larson, for many years employed in the Risdon Iron Works and well known here among unionists, was instantly killed last week while working on Turner hall in Milwaukee.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one these of Buttons. The color for Feb. is Black on Lavender.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

605 KEARNY ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

Telephone Market 109

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

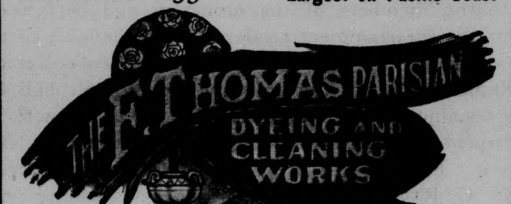
1909 Mission Street

San Francisco

Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

For Women in Union and Home

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The ball of the Twentieth Century Club in Jefferson Square hall last Saturday night was a success. There was a good attendance, and considerable interest is being taken in the proposal to start a down-town lunch and rest room for wage-earning women.

* * *

The Men's League for Woman Suffrage, organized in Chicago last week, is losing no time getting down to business. Under its auspices, a mass meeting was held in Handel Hall, at which Miss Jane Addams presided. The house was packed. Ten-minute speeches were made by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston, and by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Illinois' woman justice of the peace. Ex-Senator McMillan, president of the Men's League, made an address and was followed by the speaker of the afternoon, Hon. Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

Speaking of the work performed for dependent little ones, Dr. Galen A. Morrill, superintendent of the Minnesota public schools, said:

"Institution life which deals with children collectively, and not individually, is opposed to the natural instincts of a child, because a child needs to be individualized, particularly the young child. To keep him in a crowd—to educate him 'in the lump'—is to fly in the face of all the natural ways of growth.

"The little baby, especially, must have his mother all to himself. Physically, nature protests against wholesale mothering of babies in any way. And it is just as true of the mental and moral faculties as of the physical.

"Institutions make for repression, and repression hinders growth. The institution that comes nearest to the home; that can individualize children, is the one that is successful. The asylum is not appropriate for the purpose. The institution which meets the needs of the case is that constructed on the cottage plan. With separate school buildings on the premises, the children can leave their cottage homes at 9 o'clock and go to school after the manner of children in the village or city attending the public schools. I would have each cottage occupied by less than twenty-five children rather than more, if the taxpayers or supporters will permit. If the family unit does not exceed twenty-five on such a plan, with teachers and matrons enough, wholesome family life can be furnished as far as such life is possible in an institution."

* * *

Illinois newspapers have been circulating news items to the effect that tremendous expense was incurred in several counties by reason of women voting for trustees of the State University. Here is a fair sample from a paper in a county having 50,000 inhabitants: "Women's votes come high. It cost our county \$3,500 to allow 700 women the privilege of voting for trustees. This is \$50 apiece, etc."

Mrs. McCulloch, justice of the peace at Evanston and member of the law firm of McCulloch & McCulloch, Chicago, comments as follows: "If the voters need such an expense to teach them that women could vote the whole ticket with no greater expense, then the lesson may be worth something. But is the statement true? How could such sums have been legally spent as an extra expense on account of women voting? No extra sum could have been expended for polling places, judges, clerks, tally sheets, or registration books. The separate ballot boxes did not need to be purchased again, for the ballot boxes for women were purchased at some previous bi-ennial election, since women secured school suffrage by the law of 1891. Originally the cost might have been about one dollar each. This leaves the ballots as the only additional expense possible to be incurred, and

they could not have cost \$3,500, even in this large county of almost 50,000 population. The county clerk need have printed only about twice as many women's ballots as were required at the last election, which in this county would have been about 1,400. These 1,400 ballots had the same names of candidates alike for every precinct. They were not hand painted, nor printed on silk, or even linen, but on the ordinary flimsy paper used for ballots. Now, if the county clerk paid \$25 apiece for each of these thin small ballots he paid more than any honest man should. Some one beside the women got the benefit of this outrageous sum."

And she does more than merely "comment." She has written to 102 county clerks asking how many women's ballots were printed and at what expense to the county.

Household Hints and Recipes.

PRACTICAL CLOTHES HANGER.—A simple and inexpensive method of fitting a closet to hold the maximum amount of clothes in the best way is to secure a curtain pole, small enough that the hooks of the clothes hangers may hook over it and long enough to fit in an ordinary closet. Put a screw eye at each end and run a small rope or stout wire through to suspend it. Clothes hung in this manner keep their shape better than when hung against the wall.

SHOE POLISH.—Burn a bunch of packing straw in an old pan and use the cinders to blacken shoes. Moisten the shoes with water and rub with polishing brush.

PREVENT MARKS ON FLOORS.—To prevent the marks usually made by rollers on uncarpeted floors, tip chair legs with felt and glue it on the rollers of the furniture. With the help of a little oil on the bearings it will insure a quietness worth attaining.

BATH TOWELS.—White bedspreads that are too badly worn to be used for bed covering can be cut up for bath towels. You will find them just as satisfactory as the Turkish towels.

TO CLEAN MICA.—When the mica in a stove has become blackened with smoke, it can be cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing it with vinegar. Let it soak if it does not clean readily.

COOKED SALAD DRESSING.—Heat one-half cup of milk in a double boiler, add one level tablespoonful of corn starch made smooth in one-quarter cup of cold milk and cook five minutes after the mixture thickens. Pour onto the beaten yolks of two eggs mixed with three tablespoons melted butter, a few grains of cayenne and one-half level tablespoon each of salt and dry mustard. Return to the double boiler, add one-quarter cup of hot vinegar and cook until dressing thickens. Set the boiler at once into a dish of cold water to check further cooking and to prevent curdling.

GINGERBREAD.—(1) Half a pound each of flour, syrup and sugar; quarter of a pound of butter and ground ginger to taste. Mix overnight, and bake next day, dropped a spoonful at a time on the baking sheet. Oven moderate. (2) A pound of flour, half each of sugar and syrup, an ounce of butter, half ounce of ginger and of candied peel. Mix and knead well. Roll out thin and cut with a small glass. Bake in a slow oven. (3) Three pounds of flour, one each of sugar and butter, a teaspoon and a half of grated nutmeg, and two ounces of ginger. Warm together a pound of syrup and a quarter of a pint of milk (or cream if available). Mix all together, roll thin, and cut with a cutter. Bake in a moderate oven.

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg.

Winchester Hotel

76 Third Street

Near Market

AM LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms . . . 50c and up per day.
Single Rooms . . . \$3.00 and up per week.
Family Rooms . . . 75c and up per day.
Family Rooms . . . \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.

ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

Demand the Union Label Always!

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

Guaranteed Capital . . . \$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash . . . \$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . \$1,470,043.00
Deposits December 31, 1908 . . . \$35,070,498.53
Total Assets . . . \$37,661,836.70

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. HEYER, Manager.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

THREE BIG STORES

After using this brand you will not bother with any other

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

The Central Trust Company

Of California

Chas. F. Leege, President B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS . . . \$100,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per annum

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian)
643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(202) *Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 32 Grove.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) *Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.

- (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) *Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(84) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
California Pickle Works, First and Webster streets.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.
Puritan Restaurant, 1248 Broadway.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, forty cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The pending arbitration proceedings between the newspaper publishers and No. 21 are approaching a meeting. President James M. Lynch wrote on February 9th that the National Board of Arbitration would convene at headquarters on Wednesday, February 24th. The Union's representative, C. B. Crawford, left for Indianapolis last Wednesday morning. He was followed next day by J. H. Crothers, who will look after the publishers' interests.

James Hogsette, formerly of Washington (D. C.), is in charge of the Government printing office at Manila.

The voucher for the old-age pension remittances left on February 13th. The checks are expected about the 23d inst.

A press dispatch from Reno on the 15th stated that a man believed to be a San Jose printer named Samuel P. Mervin was killed. He was stealing a ride and was frozen to death. The body was found minus the legs, with one arm hanging to the baggage car.

Every union printer should have one of the new five-colored pictures (14x20) of the Home at Colorado Springs, for it is well worth hanging in the house. A larger size in two colors measures 17x25. It is suitable for halls, lodge-rooms, etc. The smaller picture costs 50 cents, and the larger 25 cents. The eight postal cards of the Home, in jacket form, are exceedingly pretty, and they are delivered for 25 cents. A letter to the I. T. U., Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, will enable any printer or friend to procure one or all of these attractive souvenirs.

A. P. E. Doyle of Washington (D. C.) sailed on the Mongolia last Tuesday for Manila. He goes to take a position in the Government printery.

The officers of No. 21 have been notified that the *Tulare Register* is not a desirable paper for printers to do business with. The complainants are W. H. Coe, who carries a traveling card issued by Fresno Typographical Union, and Joseph Fielitz, whose card bears the seal of Chicago Typographical Union. These men state that working conditions should be in black and white—that the word of those in charge is not to be relied upon.

International President Lynch advised subordinate unions on February 8th that President Roosevelt had vetoed the census bill. The measures contained objectionable clauses. One of them permitted the director of census to have about \$1,000,000 worth of printing farmed out to private concerns. The President objected to this, and Mr. Lynch has asked that senators and congressmen be urged to assist in the elimination of the obnoxious clause.

Crocker Quality for February is a fine sample of printing. The embossed cover shows a picture of George Washington, an appropriate design for the month. The reading matter is up to the standard.

George W. Donald, D. D. Keltner, and Selig Olcovich's quarters in Goldfield, Nevada, were burglarized on January 8th. The light-fingered gentleman ought to have known better than tackle the effects of a group of printers. He was rewarded with \$3.35 for his pains, and the three victims are all laying claim to the loss.

It is reported that W. R. Hearst has purchased from the Marshall Field estate (Chicago) the old wholesale site on the northeast corner of Madison and Market streets, and will erect thereon a ten-story building for the *American* and *Examiner*. The lease will run for ninety-nine years, and the graded rental for the property will average about \$30,000 annually.

The Chamber of Commerce in Sacramento is interesting itself in the endeavor to change the location of the state printing office. Objection is raised to a change of site on the ground of expense, and the city officials are looking for someone to donate a piece of ground. The plans have already been drawn. They call for a one-story and basement building, 195 feet long by 105 feet wide, not including the engine room and warehouse.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.
P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.
W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.
Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia.
John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Ave.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

At the customary weekly meeting of the board of directors, held February 16th, President Harry Menke presiding, Mrs. W. F. Fisch, of Local No. 12, Sacramento, S. E. Goldsmith and G. Lewin, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, and A. Kass, of Local No. 310, New York City, were admitted on transfer cards. Messrs. A. E. Bruhn and G. C. Santisteban were reinstated to membership in good standing. The membership on transfer of Mrs. M. E. Williams and C. Fowler Williams, of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, also of J. Shirley, of Local No. 367, Vallejo, were annulled, for failure to comply with the requirements of Federation by-laws.

Mr. George W. Lerond has resigned from membership on the board of directors of the M. M. P. U., on account of the pressure of professional duties preventing him giving the requisite attention to the requirements of the office of director. Mr. Charles Porep has been selected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors until Mr. Lerond's successor shall have been duly elected by the union, which will in all likelihood occur at the March meeting.

Miss I. Franklin and R. Meany have been suspended from membership in good standing, on account of indebtedness to Local No. 47, of Los Angeles.

The committee appointed by the board of directors to take charge of the disposition of clarinets formerly in use by late member E. W. Kent, reports having successfully raffled off the instruments, Mr. Charles Trainor of the Alcazar Theatre orchestra being the lucky purchaser of the winning ticket. The sum of \$161 was realized and duly paid over to Mrs. Kent.

At the regular meeting of the union, held on February 11th, President Harry Menke presiding, the union laws governing the arrangements for funerals of deceased members (Article XII of the constitution and by-laws) were amended. The changes introduced provide for the attendance of a band of forty-five members in the regulation union uniform, when desired; the manner in which substitutes must be secured; the president to have entire charge, and the penalty to be imposed on members that may fail to perform assigned duties connected with such funerals. The special committee's report was submitted by Mr. Leo Bruck, and was unanimously adopted by the meeting. The committee was instructed and empowered to provide properly instrumented music for use of the funeral band, also to prepare the list of the membership from which the detail for service in the funeral band or funeral committee will be made.

The union has approved of the recommendation of the law and legislative committee that a steward be appointed from the members employed in all regular engagements, such as in theatre and cafe orchestras, rink bands, etc., and constitutional amendments embodying the recommendation were duly adopted by the union on February 11th. The law will take effect from the time of its promulgation to the membership through the medium of the LABOR CLARION, which will be done upon completion by the law and legislative committee of the formulation of certain needful provisions.

Local No. 6 has decided to give all possible aid to the movement commenced by Local No. 76 of Seattle to have the 1910 convention of the American Federation of Musicians held in Seattle, Washington. The Seattle local has addressed communications to various locals, particularly those of the west, urging that a concerted effort be made towards bringing the convention to Seattle next year. It undoubtedly would be of the utmost importance to the profession located on the Pacific Coast and in the northwest, to have the efforts of the Seattle local crowned with success.

Messrs. John W. Lewis, Theo. Mansfeldt, F. E. Huske and Chas. E. Schmitt, accompanied the travelling orchestra of the Lambardi Opera Company on

its departure from this city on January 31st, the above-named members having accepted season engagements with the company. A letter received from Mr. Lewis, dated Tacoma, February 6th, shows that the company has been very successful in its tour up to that point. The company will play at Seattle week of February 14-20.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week will be headed by Frank Nelson, who will appear in a one-act character study by Sewell Collins, entitled "Thirty Dollars." He is admirably supported by Dorothy de Schelle and John C. King. Jwan Tschernoff's Unique Circus Troupe, composed of beautiful ponies, prize dogs and a flock of pigeons, will be a pleasing feature. The Knickerbocker Quartette, a popular San Francisco musical institution, will make its vaudeville debut. The other new act will be furnished by Goldsmith and Hoppe, who excel as singers, dancers, comedians and musicians. Next week will be the last of Imro Fox, Tony Wilson and Mlle. Heloise, the Amoros Sisters and of the thrilling drama of the prize ring, "At the Sound of the Gong." A new series of Orpheum Motion Pictures will finish a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment.

Friends of the eight-hour day and the principles of unionism frequently ask where a good substitute for the unfair Butterick patterns can be found. From New York comes word that the *Pictorial Review* is a better publication. The City of Paris dry goods store is the local agency.

DID CHRISTIAN COMMUNISM FAIL?

(Continued from Page 5)

buying their goods from the pagan priests who offered the sacrifices for sale, and thus stopped a fruitful source of revenue to the state (the pagan priests being officers of the government), that the Christians were hounded to death and massacred as enemies of society.

In conclusion, I want to assert that it was the communism of the church that was the direct outcome of the commandment "do unto others as you would be done by," and that, so far from being a failure, it was a glorious success, and was crushed out only after the massacre of innumerable martyrs and the treachery of the higher clergy who bought immunity from persecution and official recognition by the empire with the sacrifice of the welfare of the common members.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

ATTENTION! DEBATE!

MISS EMMA GOLDMAN, Editor of "Mother Earth"—*Anarchist* will engage in joint debate with WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Author of "The Struggle for Existence"—*Socialist* on Sunday, February 28th, 1909, at the Auditorium Pavilion, corner Fillmore and Page Streets. Subjects for debate will be:

3 p. m.—*Anarchism vs. Socialism.*

8 p. m.—*Direct Action vs. Political Action.*

ADMISSION 15c, 25c AND 35c

Debate in Oakland, Hamilton Auditorium, Saturday, Feb. 27, 8 p. m. ADMISSION 25c AND 35c

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.

SOMETHING NEW THE ANTIDOTE PIPE

POSITIVE NICOTINE DESTROYER.



"ANTIDOTE," the Catalytic Pipe has Four Important Advantages which can be found in No Other Pipe.

1. The "ANTIDOTE" needs No Breaking In. Every smoker knows the terrors of the first few smokes in an ordinary Pipe. The First Smoke in an "ANTIDOTE" is as sweet as an ordinary Pipe sweetened by Long Usage.

2. The "ANTIDOTE" can not burn out. The Catalytic lining protects the briar.

3. The "ANTIDOTE" is always Dry even with constant smoking.

4. The "ANTIDOTE" scientifically destroys the Nicotine, making it evaporate. A porous lining filled with Coal Tar Particles (Platinum, etc.) is placed in the bowl of a briar pipe, this is called the Catalyser; the smoke passing over the Catalyser produces Formol. This Formol turns all the moisture and Nicotine into steam, causing it to pass off into the air and evaporate.

All "ANTIDOTE" Pipes are hand made, of the Best French Briar.

KASSER BROS. Pipe Repairing Our Specialty Distributors 19 MARKET S. E. Cor. Steuart, San Francisco



Men's Trousers

A Special Sale

1-3 TO 1-2 OFF

YOU men who are in search of well-made serviceable trousers for either working or dress wear, should take advantage of the saving opportunities involved in this important sale. Every pair bears the UNION LABEL, and is guaranteed as to fit and workmanship.

At \$1.45—twelve styles of neat striped Cassimere and Cheviot Trousers. Worth \$2.00.

At \$1.95—a variety of Worsted, Cassimere and Cheviot Trousers, in neat stripes and fancy mixtures. Worth \$3.00.

Corduroy Trousers—either wide or narrow ribbed; warranted not to rip or split. Prices

At \$2.45—a lot of unusually well made, serviceable trousers, in check and stripe effects. Worth \$4.00.

At \$4.35—Pure Worsted Trousers; the best makes, best materials, etc. Worth \$6.00 and \$7.00.

\$1.45, 2.45, 3.85